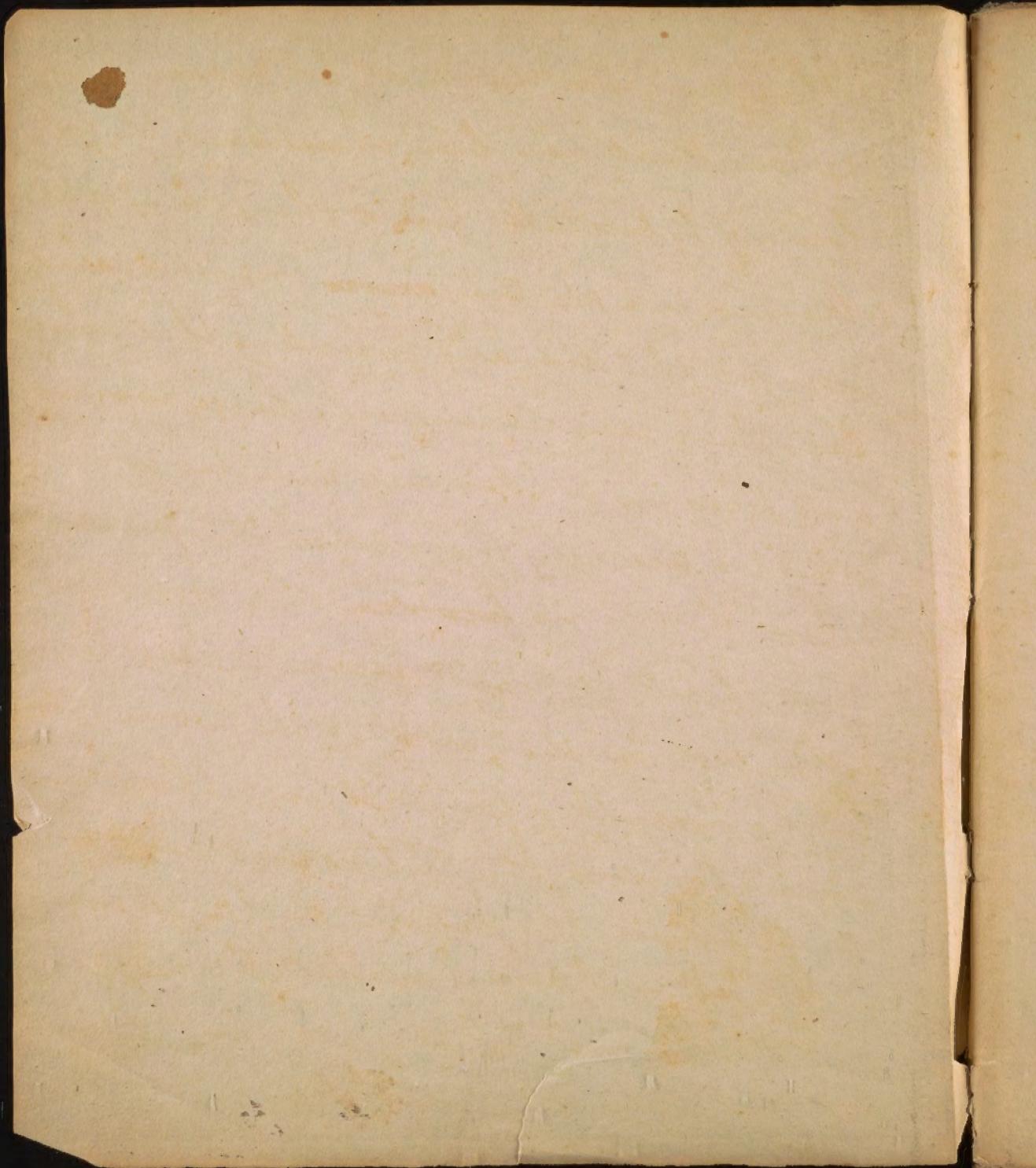


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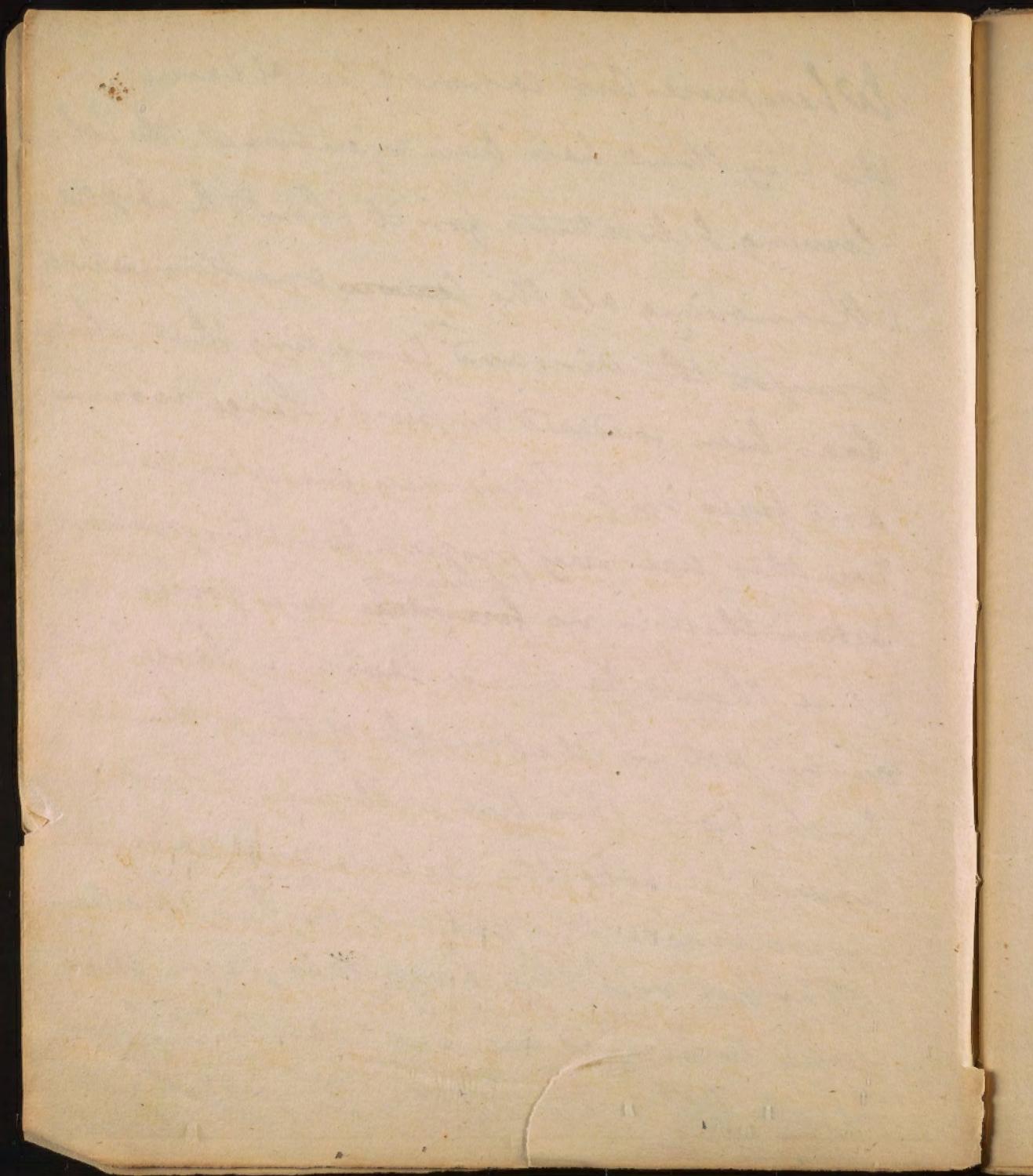
on the cure of fever

— 90 —

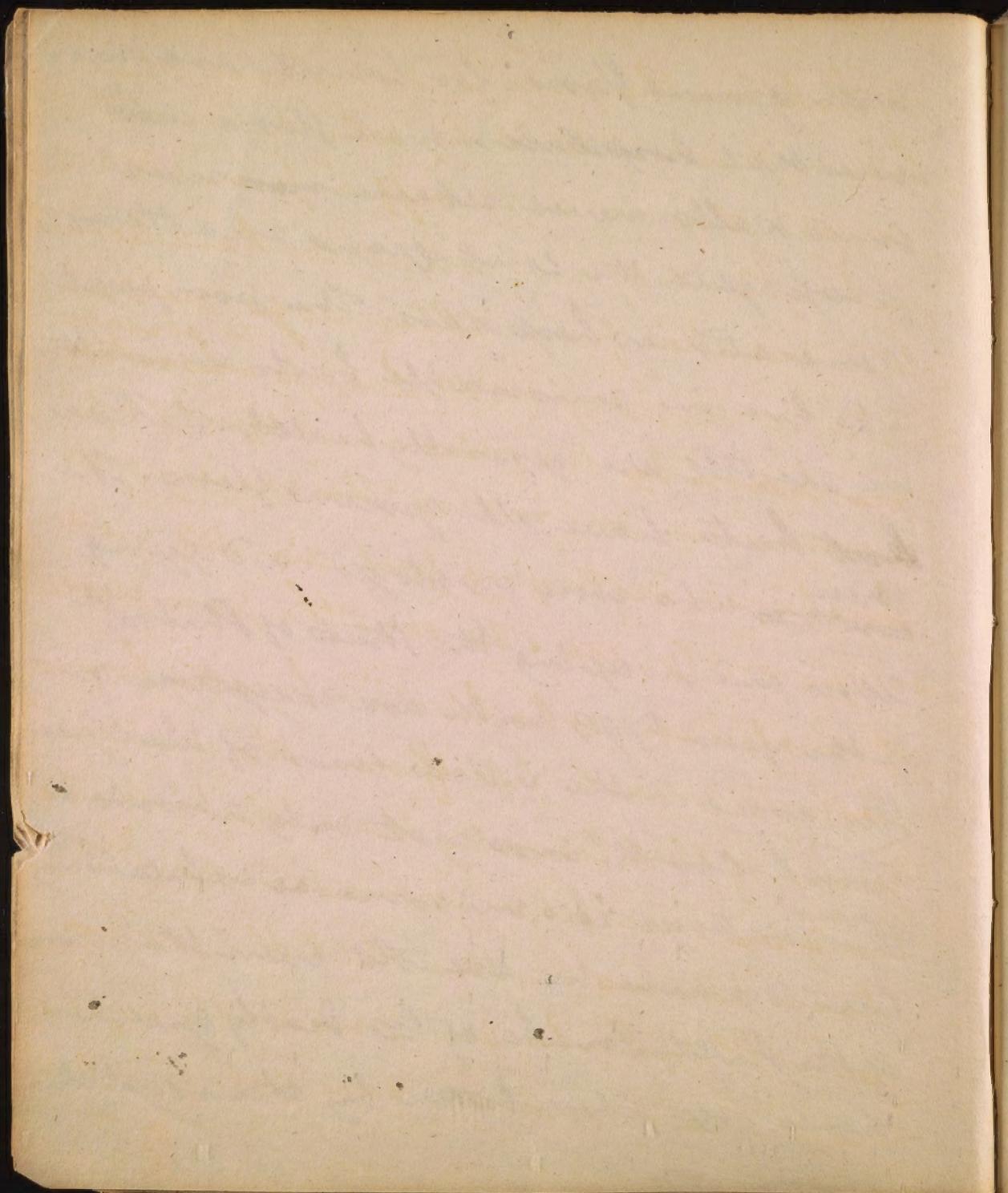


Where pure Air cannot be obtained in
the way that has been mentioned, the fol-
lowing substitutes for it should be adopted.

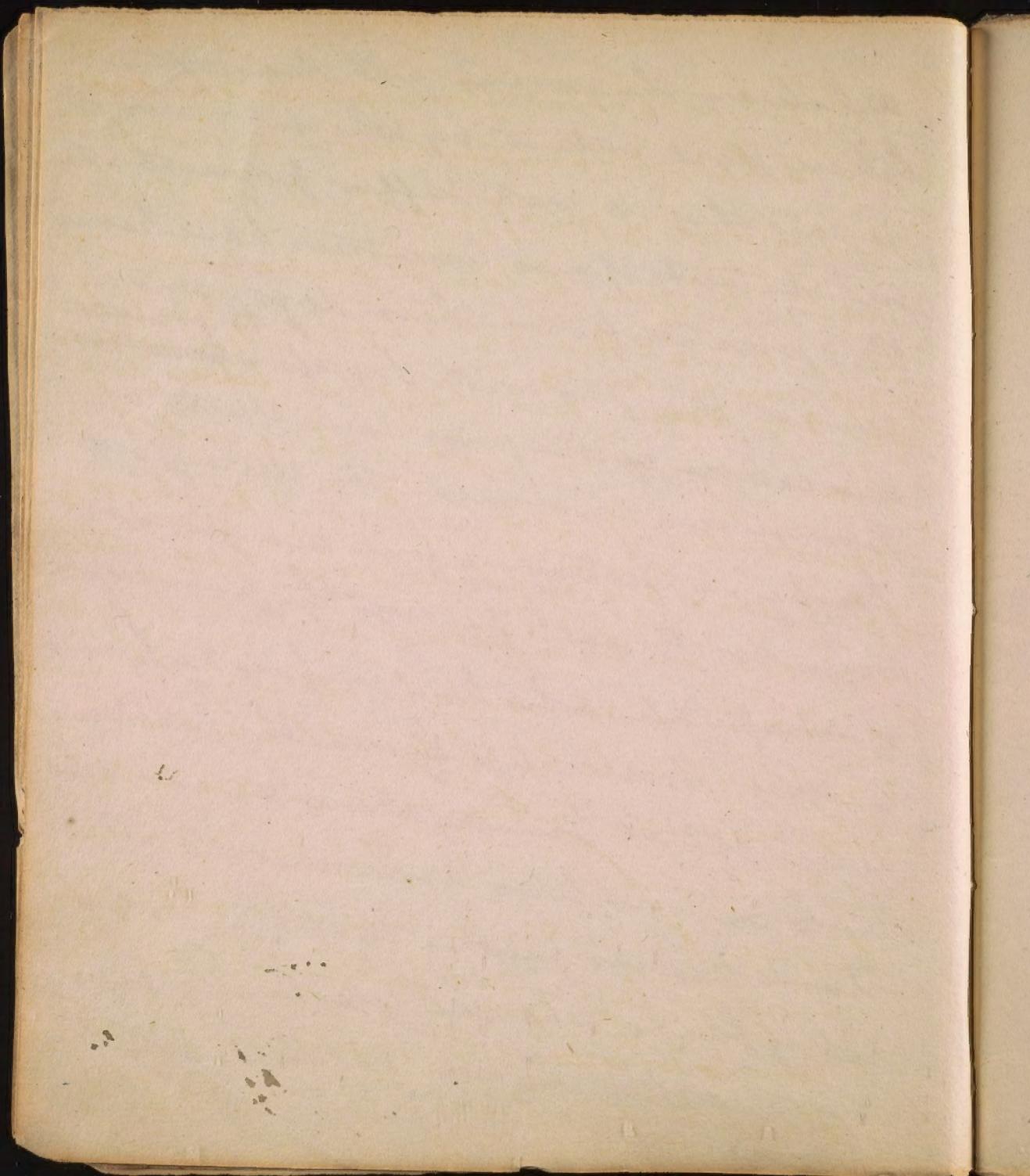
1. Removing all the ~~gross~~ matters which
corrupt the Air, and ^{by} correcting that which
has been rendered impure. Large rooms,
and fires in a Chimney even in warm
weather are very proper for this purpose.
When there is no ^{Chimney} fireplace in a room, a
fire should be made upon a large dish
or in a pot in the middle of the room. The
smoke from this fire will in a short time
ascend towards the Ceiling, and cause to
incannade the patient or his Attendants.
The best military hospitals I ever saw
were contrived in this way by Dr. Linton
of the Delaware State. He preferred
them



with ground floors, for Count Lax discov-²
ered that hospitals on such floors, ~~and~~
ground walls, never stain, was never
propagate the contagions in matters
generated in hospitals. The poor people
who live in miserable huts in Canton
we are told are generally healthy. These
huts have all ground floors. The
~~men~~ who were employed in digging
cellars and sweeping the streets of Philadel-
phia in the year 1793 with one exception or
two, escaped the yellow fever of that year.
Fresh earth ~~is~~ not only absorbs &
thus destroys iodo-miasmatic exhalations,
but deprives us of even the poison
of the Rattle snake of its deadly qualities,
hence dogs when bitten by them scratch

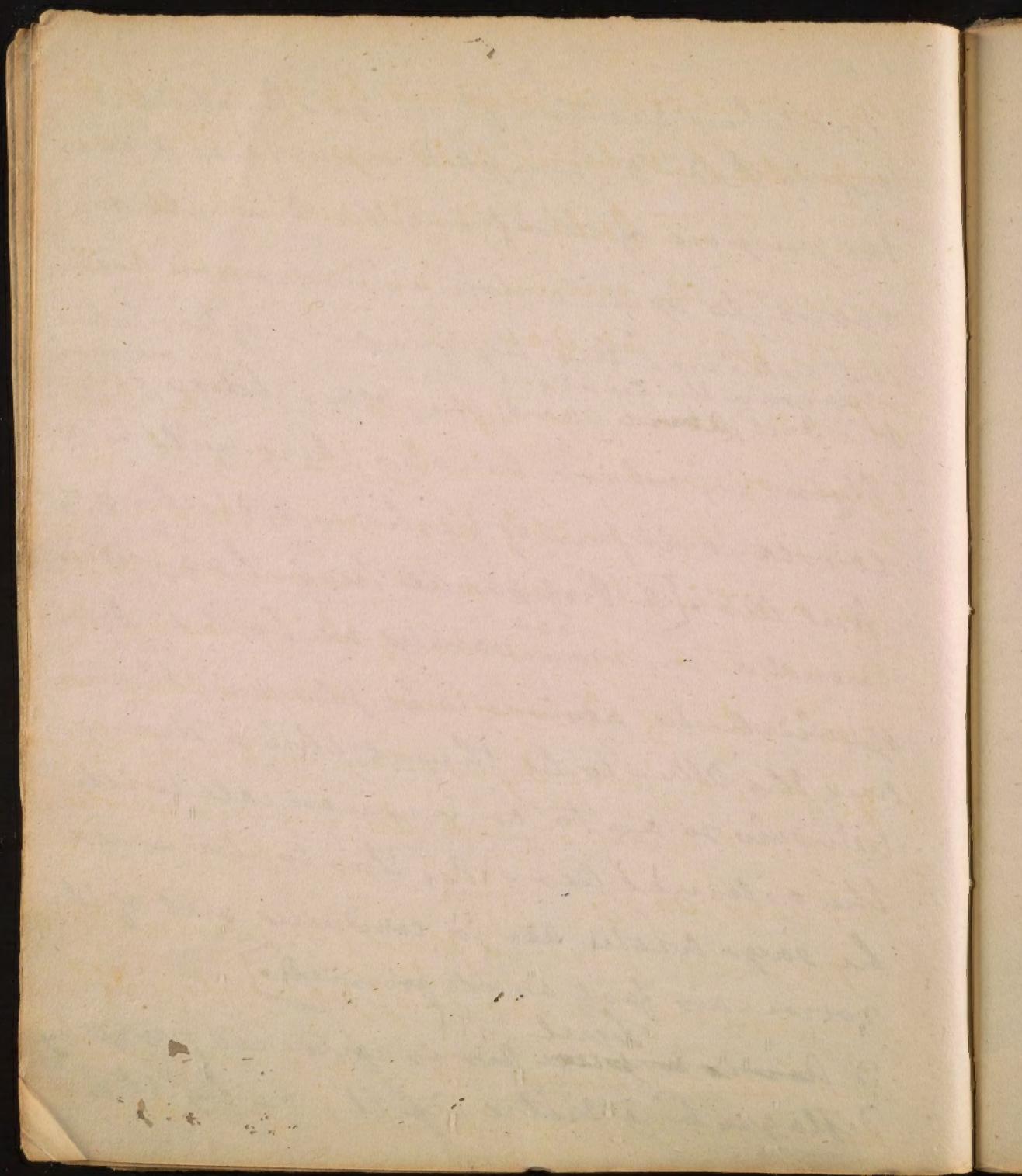


a hole in the ground, and thrust the
bitten part into it by which means it
is said they do not suffer from it. The
inhabitants of new countries have learned
this practice from their dogs, and em-
ploy it they say with success ~~when they~~
are bitten by the poisonous effects of
venomous animals. The efficacy of
Smoke in destroying foul air did not
escape Mr. Bruce. He says the poor people
of Madras who live in smoky houses
suffer much less from the malignant
fevers of that country than the rich who
live in houses better accommodated. Dr.
Clark tells us further that the cooks
of ships who are constantly expo-
sed to smoke, generally escape the ship fever.



But where earthen floors, and smoke are
not to had, Dr Campbell recommends for
the purpose of purifying the Air of sick
rooms to open a communication with
the external Air by means of two tubes
near, in the ceiling, and the other ^{in or near} ~~at~~ ^{20d} the floor, by which means there will be a
constant influx of fresh, and discharge of
foul Air. [a Professor at Turin has recom-
mended an iron painted at both ends, one
of which he advises to be placed in the room,
and the other to be thrust thro a door or
window so as to communicate with
the external Air. By this contrivance
he says Arotic Air is conducted out of the
room as fast as it formed.]

3. ^{Foul} Air is ~~impure~~ Air is rendered pure by
disflagrating nitre in it, or by the



Vapor which is produced by pouring the
Nitric Sulphuric acid upon Nitre, or
Common Salt. The Vapor which ex-
-capes is the Nitrous - or Muratic acid
in the form of Gas.

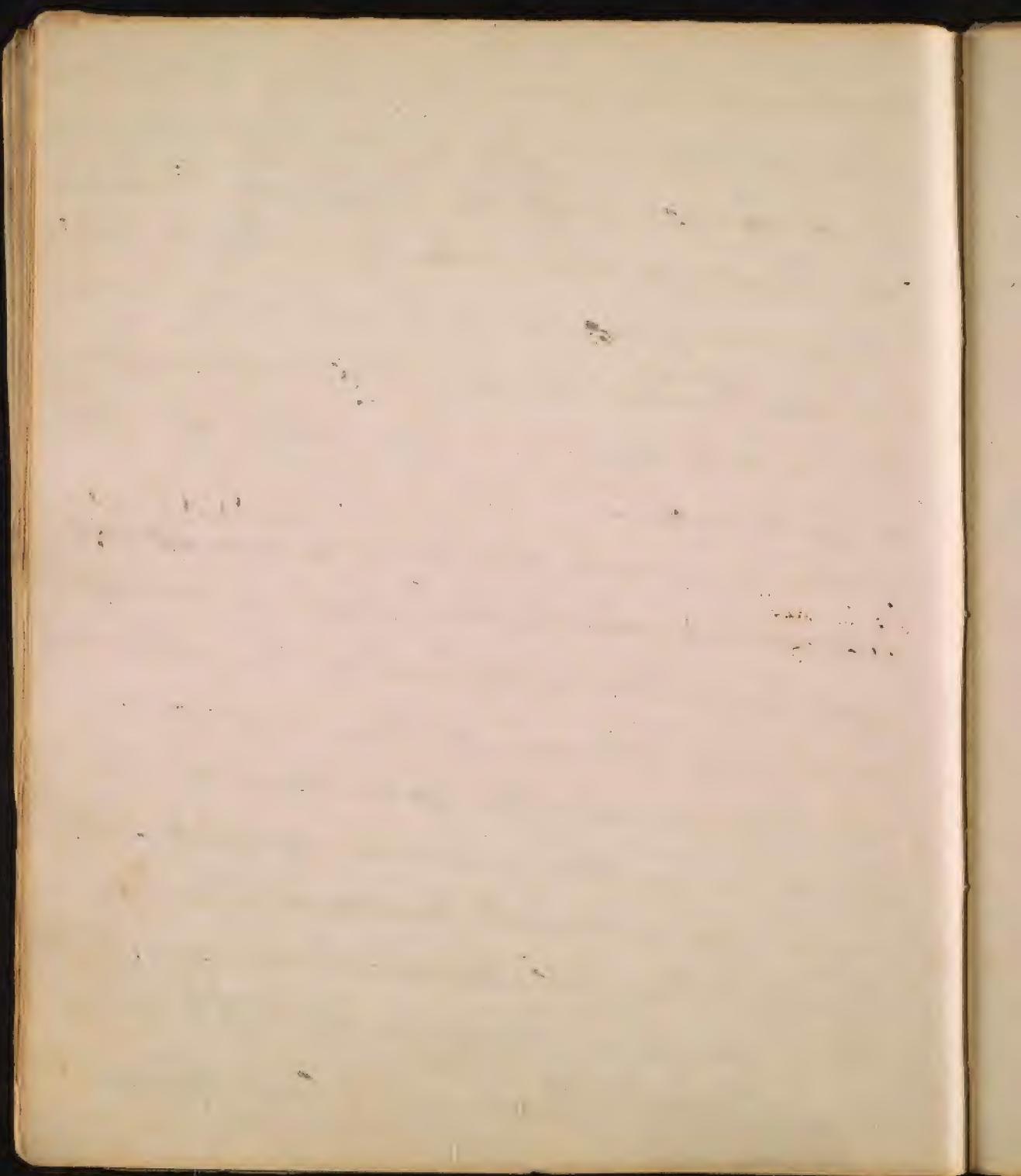
4. Sick persons are defended from the bad
effects of impure Air by placing their
beds in the middle of a room, & never
permitting them to be surrounded with
curtains. By means of this practice Dr.
Beardsley of Connecticut stopped the pro-
-gress of a fatal dysentery in a military
hospital in New York during our revolu-
-tionary war.

5. No more persons should be permitted to
remain in the rooms of patients in the
low states of fever than are necessary to
attend them, and visitors - friends &c



Nurses should never be suffered to sit upon
this bed sides. The lungs are exquisitely sensi-
tible ^{to} _{in these states of fever.} I have seen languor
and faintness induced ^{by} in a lady by her
physician sitting no longer upon a chair
at the head of her bed, than was necessary
for him to acquire a knowledge of the state
of her disease.

6 The Excretions should be ~~conveyed~~ ^{removed into}
opposite across a close stool, or chamber
pot half filled with cold water, and im-
mediately afterwards conveyed out of
the sick room. The fetid odor of the
stools is by this means repugned, and
the purity of the air ~~is~~ thereby pre-
served. This delicate and humane direc-
tion was first suggested by Dr. Clark of
New Castle in England. I have adopted

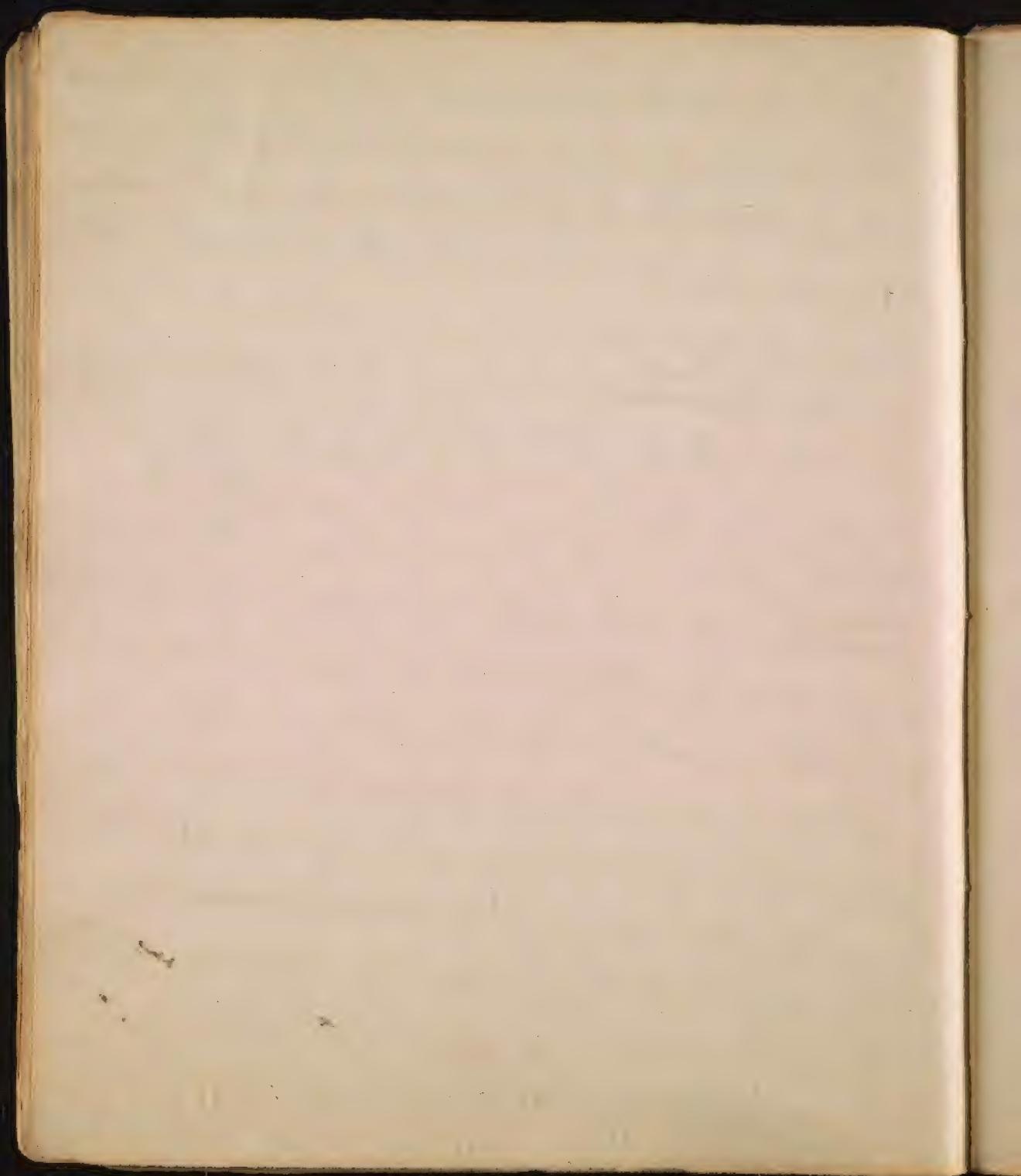


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in my private practice, & have attempted to introduce it into the Pennsylvania hospital. It is a discovery more interesting and grateful to humanity than that of a new planet.

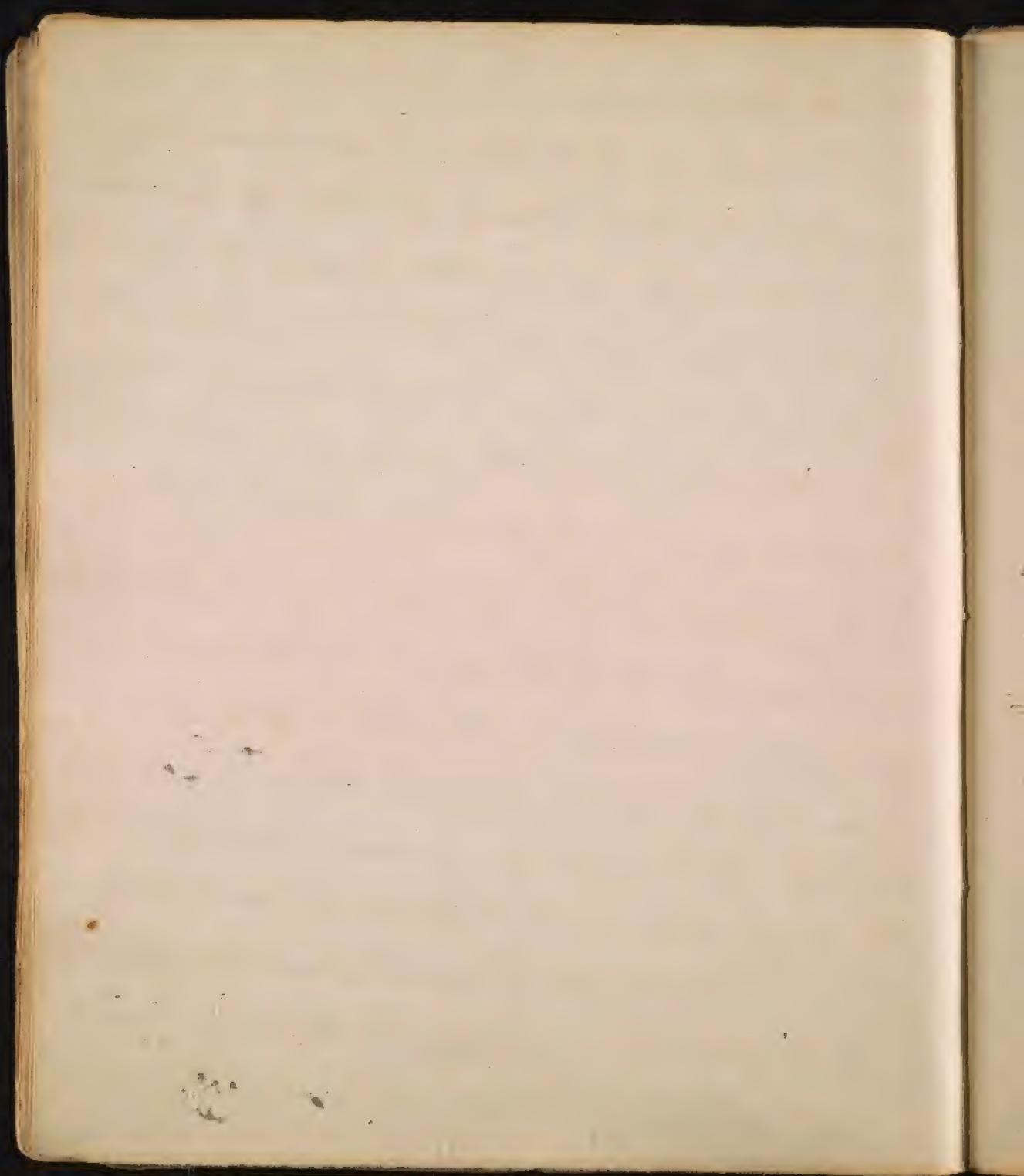
7 The ~~bodies~~ ^{body} linen & sheets of patients in these states of fever should be cleaned every day, & the bodies of the sick should occasionally be washed with soap & water. The floors of the rooms should often be sprinkled ^{water} with cold water. Vinegar is generally advised for this purpose, but as the vegetable matters contained in it decompose especially in warm weather, it is both offensive and unsafe to the sick. Where most ardent spirits ~~water~~ can be afforded they should be preferred to it.

8 Sir John Pringle tells us the most frequent



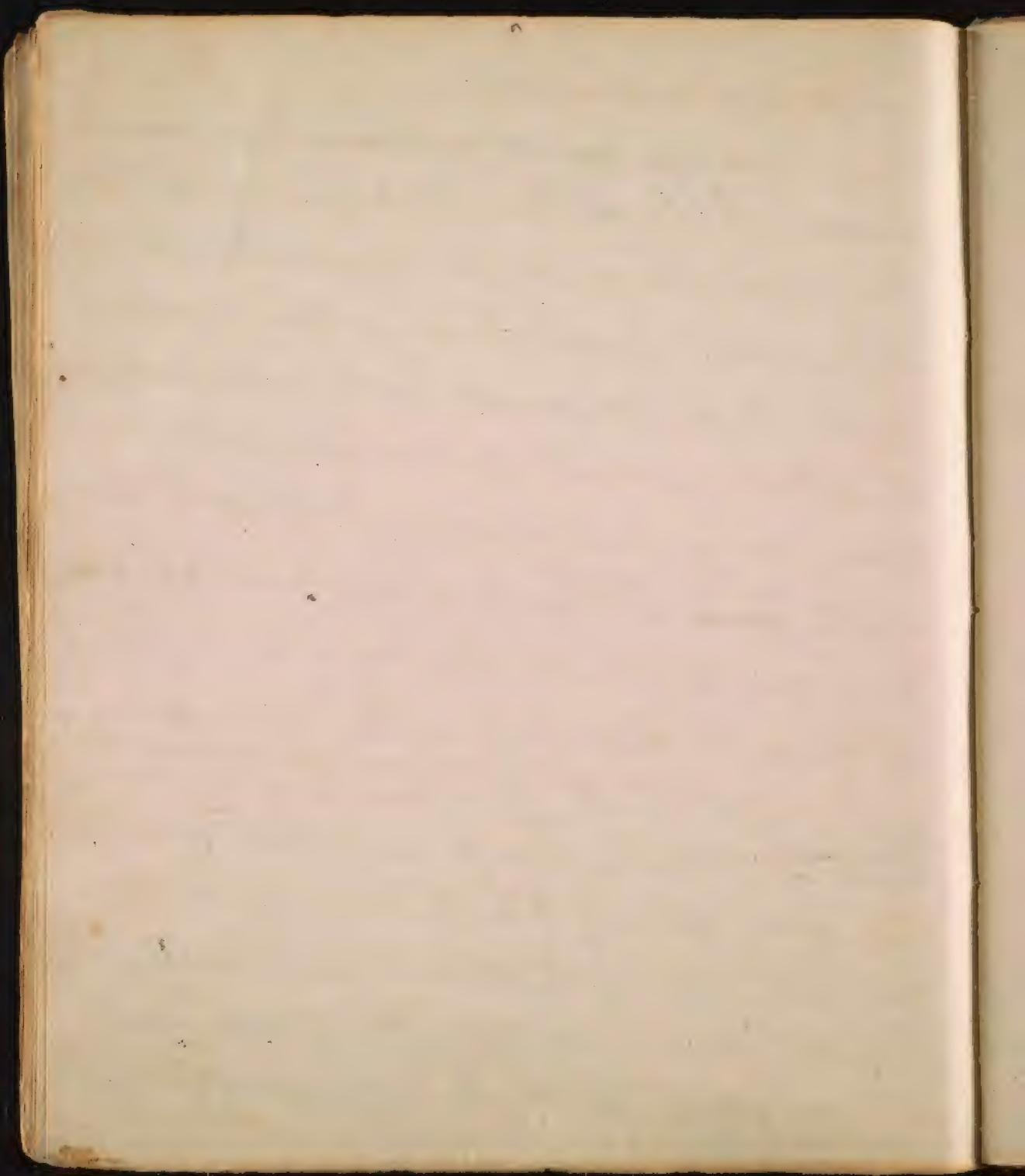
and rapid recoveries of soldiers from fevers
in the British Army in Germany were
in the upper stories of hospitals. ^{Dr} Rolle says the same thing of the soldiers
under his care on the Island of St Lucia.
The air in these cases is purer than
in the lower wards of hospitals, ^{from} and
its being more exposed to ventilation, de-
lips to exhalation.

10 But few sick patients with low and
malignant fevers should be confined in
the same room. many hundred, per-
haps thousand American soldiers per-
ished during our revolutionary war
from the neglect of this rule. Other
causes concurred to produce this mortality,
but the history of which would be foreign



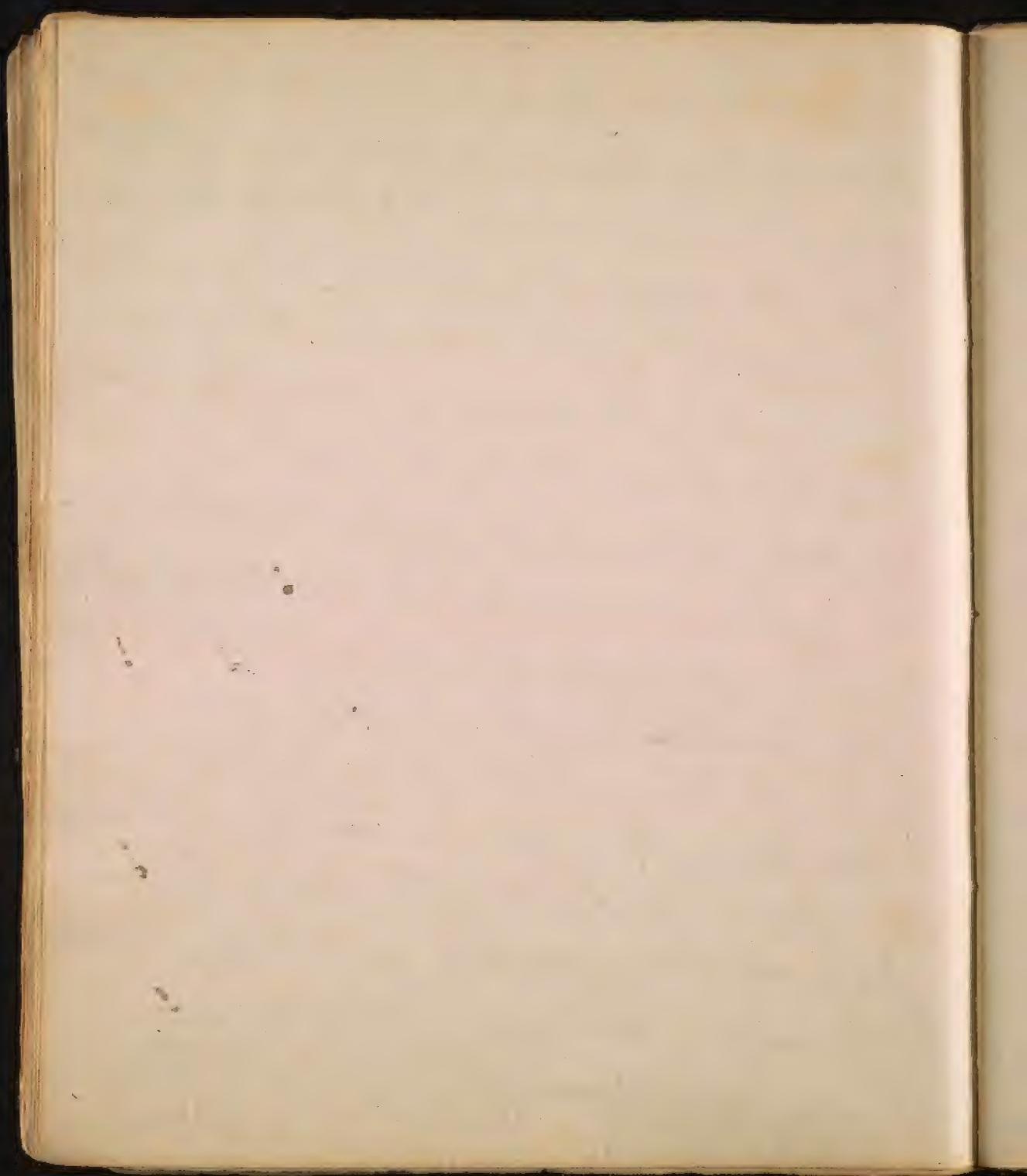
I
to our present Subject.

Among the other advantages that
arise while all the means which have
been mentioned for purifying the air of
sick rooms, contribute to the recovery
of the sick, we must not overlook
another important advantage which
arises from an attention to them, & that
is the patients are thereby kept from genera-
ting miasmata, and thus propagating
the fever to their attendants. Of the efficacy
of one of the and of the bad consequences of neglect-
ing it the late ^{of Dr Thomas Broad relates the following}
^{that} proof in one of his lectures preserved in
the minutes of the Pennsylvania hospital.
Twelve persons ill with the typhus, ^{fever} were
taken from an Irish passenger ship,



10

and sent to a house where they were attended in separate rooms, and were provided with clean beds & cloathing. They all recovered, without communicating the disease to any of their attendants. Fourteen persons from the same ship, and with the same fever, were equally accommodated in another house, but without clean beds or cloathing. They infected all the family that attended them. The ~~bedding~~ master of the family died with the fever which he received from them. The low typhus fever is ^{now} rarely communicated in the hospitals in Great Britain from the extraordinary cleanliness that is observed in them. In the year 1805 a number of patients were admitted ^{into our hospital} from



a passenger ship ill with this fever. Though confined in one room, yet from the regard that was paid to the cleanliness of their persons, and bedding, but one of them died, and the disease was not communicated to any of their attendants.

If I have mentioned Oxygen gas as a stimulating remedy for the cure of these fits of fever of which we are treating. I can say nothing of it from my own experience, but I have no doubt of its possessing very useful properties. The preparation of it is too troublesome & expensive for common use. Its place I believe may be supplied

✓ Use from my own experience. —

While we thus attempt to excite the system thro' the medium of the lungs, we must ^{not} neglect to avail of ourselves of the advantages which ~~the nose and~~ the bowels as ~~surface of the body~~ may be derived from applying fumes. ~~stimulants may be applied to the~~ ^{internal parts of the} ~~lungs to the~~ nose and the bowels.

The stimulants proper for the former are Ardent Spirits, Ether & Ammonia, inhaled or thrust ~~into~~ up the nose by means of a feather.

The stimulants proper for the latter ~~are~~ ^{are} Injections. These should consist of Bals - Wine - Ardent Spirits - Turnpike & warm water, the last ^{to act by its} ~~in~~ ~~for its heat~~ Gravithy as well as its heat.

~~we~~ ^{we} ~~want~~ ~~next~~ to mention the Remedies that act upon this ~~stimulus upon~~ ^{the mind}

by the free use of pure atmospheric
air, which is little, if any, employed in these

11. Arsenic has lately been employed in these
States of fever, & it said with advantage. I can say nothing of its
10 great advantages to me, but may be derived in these
low states of fever from imparting vigor to
the understanding and passions.

the understanding are poor. I. In 2. Hosts. It
conversations, by which I mean "connected discourse
upon one subject at a time" and which is widely
different from what is called "talk", that is "loose disjointed Chat"
to use the words of Shakespeare "also from "gabble" by which
I mean words uttered with noise without ideas. I say
conversations upon light subjects has often prevented
delirium, but gently excited the the understanding, &
thus indirectly excites the whole system. But our oriental
Gentlemen should be derived chiefly from the opinions.
a gentleman in the lowest state of typhus fever in Ja-
maica sent his black boy, very knowing to know for
whom the church bell tolled. The Ringer, tired with his
frequent inquiries, told him one day that it was for

his master - mentioning his name at the same time. The boy behaved in an

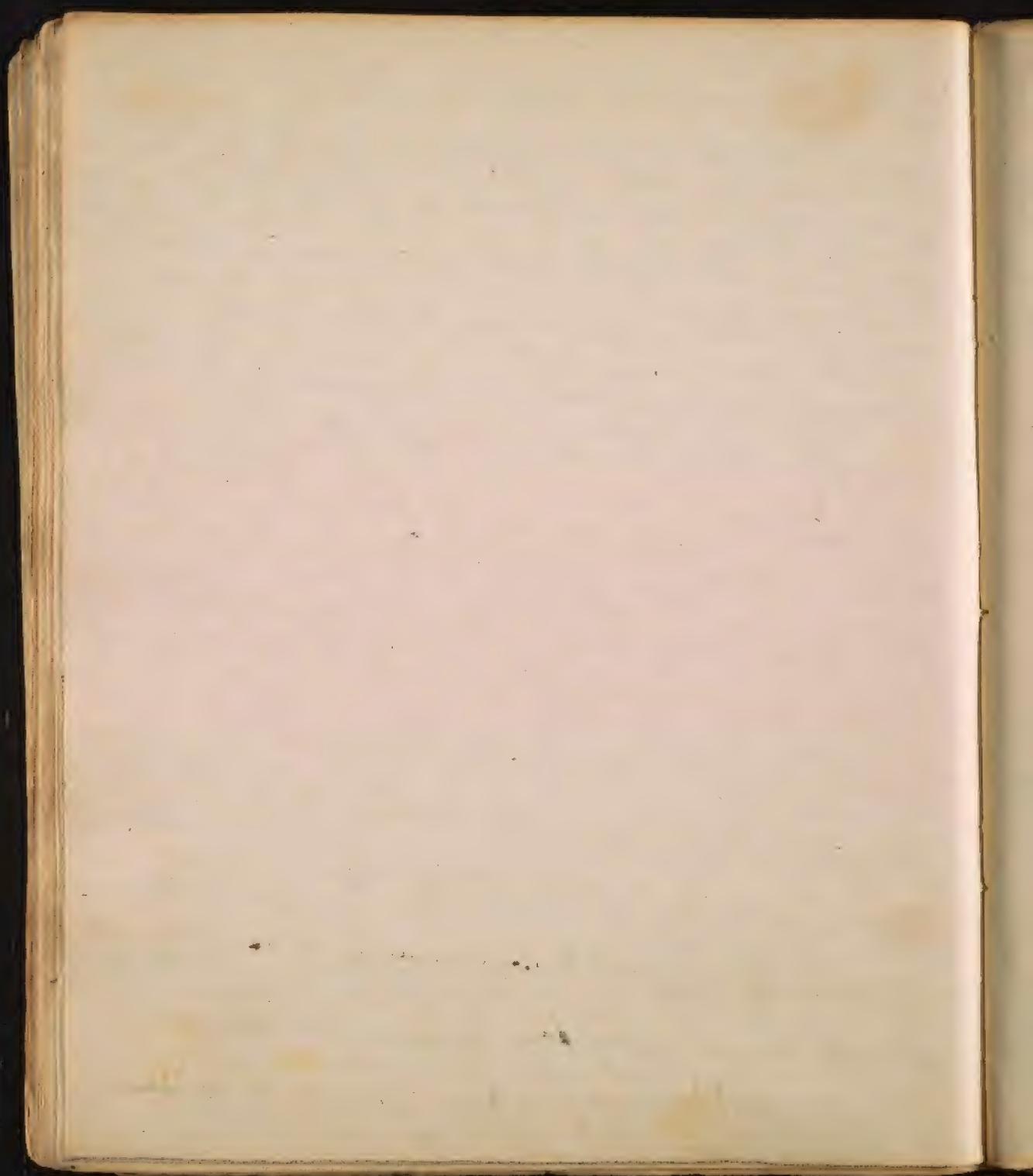
anger had the same effect upon a Gentleman
in Scotland who sent for his Clergyman in
the lowest state of a fever, & supposing himself
to be on his deathbed, lamented his having
once published a book against the Christian
Religion, which from the great mischief it
had done, he was afraid would exclude him
from heaven. The Clergyman, who knew
the character of the book, said he had nothing
to fear from the mischief it had done, for
that it had been but little read, & had hardly
circulated in his own neighbourhood. 'What is
that you say?' said the dying
man, - 'my book done no mischief - my
book! - not read out of my ^{own} neighbourhood'
- 'Before his', said he - 'you are a fool -
to speak thus of my book!' ^{his paroxysm}
^{came over}

Artless manner delivered this answer to his master. He instantly started from his bed - called the singer a lying rascal; & from that moment he was begin to recover. Terror came and the typhus fever an American soldier in the military hospital, during the revolutionary war brought on by his the danger of his falling into the hands of the ^{British} army. His flight imparted so much Vigor to his body that he crawled and walked several miles in order to get out of the way of the enemy. Courage has several times chased the typhus fever from the British army by the exertions it produced in a battle. ^{Love his} ~~immortal~~ ^{name} has secured all the power in a great and popular drama has sometimes been

V Anger had the same effect upon a Gentleman in Scotland who sent for his Clergyman in the lowest state of a fever, & supposing himself to be on his deathbed, lamented his having once published a book against the Christian Religion, which from the great mischiefs it

rage suddenly excited ³ his system, & caused of his disease, ~~so~~ not only recovered, but lived to relapse into his former infidel principles & practices. — return to ~~Steph.~~

in this manner delivered this answer to his master. He instantly started from his bed - called the singer a lying rascal; & from that moment he never began to recover. Terror once cured the typhus fever an American soldier in the military hospital, during the revolutionary war brought on by his the danger of his falling into the hands of the ^{British} army. His flight imparted so much vigor to his body that he crawled and walked several miles in order to get out of the way of the enemy. Courage has several times chased the typhus fever from the British army by the exertions it produced in a battle. ^{Love his} Once cured all the pronouncing a great and popular name has sometimes been



sometimes recalled the departing strength of
 Nature in a low fever. A lady in this city
 was attached to a Gentleman whom her
¹ parents
~~friends~~ would not permit her to marry.
 Soon afterwards she was attacked with a
 fever in which her friends despaired of
 her life. Her mother in this ~~despair~~ situa-
 -tion went into her room, & asked
 her whether she had any request to make
 before her death. She said she had, and
 that it was permission to take leave of
 the Gentleman whom she had loved.
 She was admitted to see him, the effect
 of which was - ~~the suspense~~ of death
 was arrested & she soon afterwards
 recovered. Appeals have often been

✓ Good news of public or private events
has often had the same good effect. We
have a striking proof of the influence
of joyful news of a domestic nature
in the history of Jacob in the Old
testament. When ~~on the~~ ^{desirous of} stage
the weakens of old age into the grave,
the venerable ^{he patriarch} ~~ancestor~~ was told that his
son Joseph was alive - the venerable
patriarch revived, and was ^{so much} invigorated
by the news as to ^{be able to perform} ~~endeavor to~~ take a journey
to Egypt where he died at a great age
in the bosom of his family. -

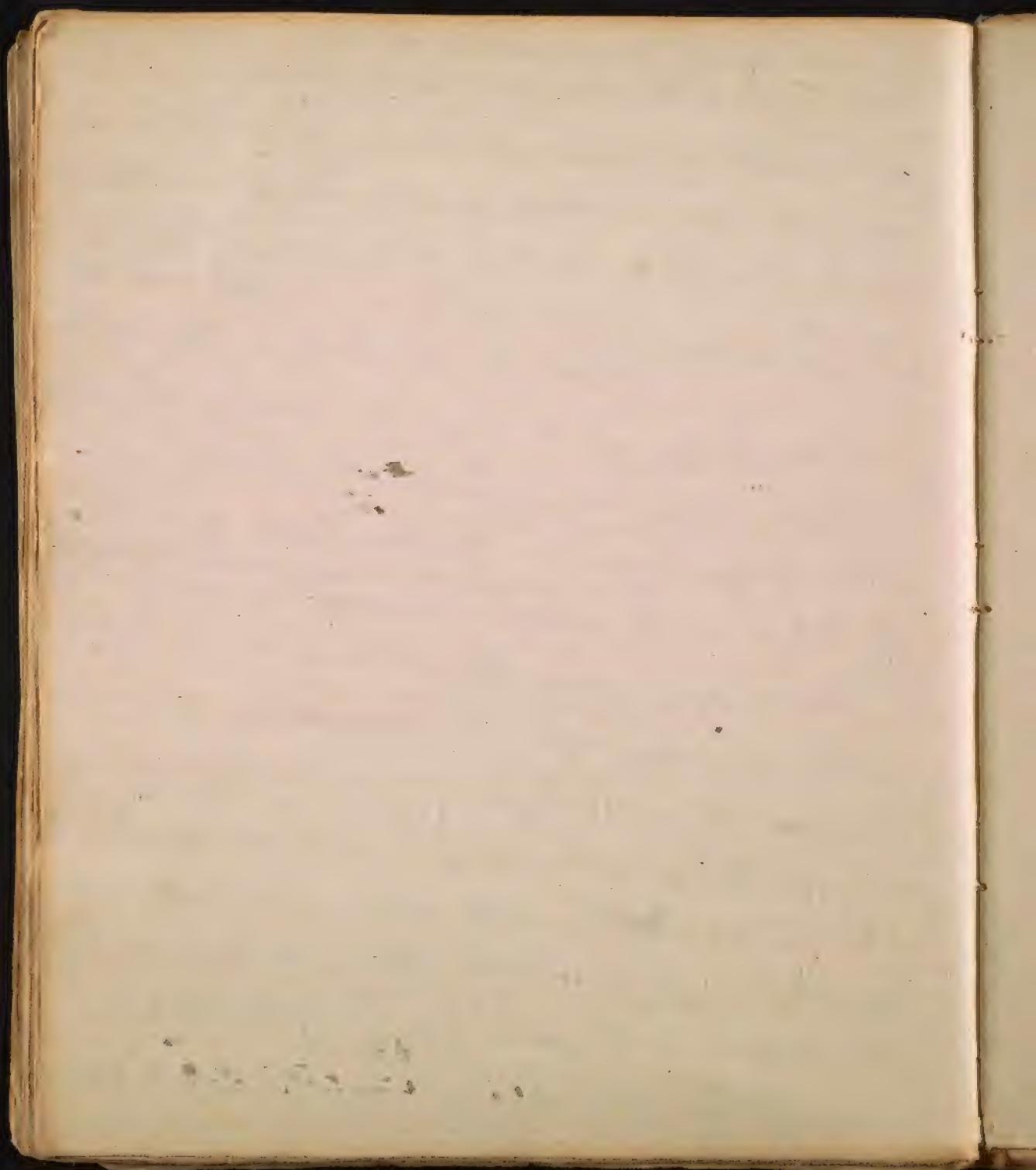
made to natural affection by sending for
absent relations to persons in the low
state of fevers. The joy inspired by the first
interview with a long absent child, or
parent has often treasured the recollection in
favour of life. All these remedies derived
from the emotions, passions & domestic
affections should be employed only about
the crises of fevers, or in that low state of
them in which excitability is nearly
exhausted, and the excitement is sub-
-dued state. In any other state of the system
there is danger of their doing harm. It is
to be lamented that ~~so~~ ^{at all times} these remedies are
not ~~only~~ ^{always} under our command,
and that we cannot ^{always} regulate
their force. Happily for us, there are
substitutes for them. Promoucing a great

V repeating a word, associated with or mentioning
an event associated by habit with pleasure
or joy have sometimes

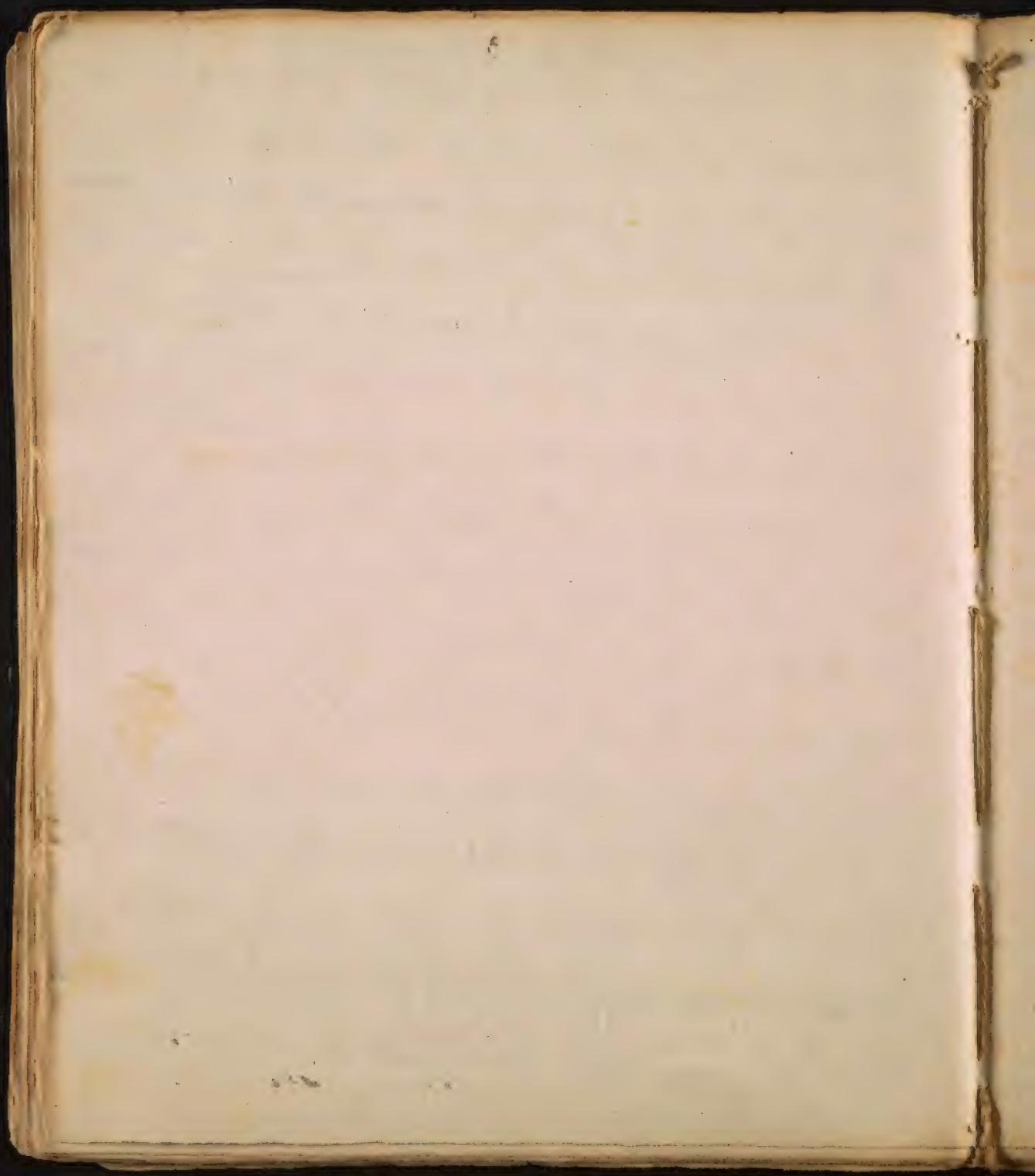
W I think I once saw a crisis suddenly
induced in one of these persons by a physician
pronouncing a single word which is believed
entered the reason of his patient. This
word was ^{connected} associated with an event that
~~word~~ at once a high tide of youthful
pleasure in her mind.

popular name, ~~so~~ sometimes 16
imparted strength to the body in its
debilitated or exhausted state. In the french
navy it was customary when sailors were sinking
under the labor of raising a heavy anchor
for the commanding Officer to ^{excite their Strength} ~~lay wet the~~
by calling out the ^{had} name of Bonaparte, at the time his Victo-
ries in Italy made him the Idol of the french
nation. The same practice might be used
with advantage in the low states of fever,
~~for there are few men~~ ^{or women} ~~where~~ are not attached
a word, and whose spirits would not be
rallied by ~~who~~ pronouncing, & whispering
it into their ears.

But there is one potion which we have
always at command, and which ~~is~~ is so
gentle in its operation, that it can only
do good, and that is Slope. This should be
excited in our patients in the low states



7 ^{The memory of}
or, few by the visit of persons in similar
situation. Gloomy visitors of all kinds should
be kept out of their rooms and the ^{death} news
of persons which occur at the same
time, they are ill, should be carefully
concealed from them. The conduct of Lady
Rachel Rufel is worthy of our imitation
in such cases. She had two daughters ill
at the same time and who inquired after
each other with mutual solicitude and
affection. One of them died. Lady Rachel
after seeing her laid out, went hastily to
her surviving daughter, and before she had
time to ask ^{her} how her sister was, she
told her, she was out of danger, and that
she had just left her "out of bed" meaning

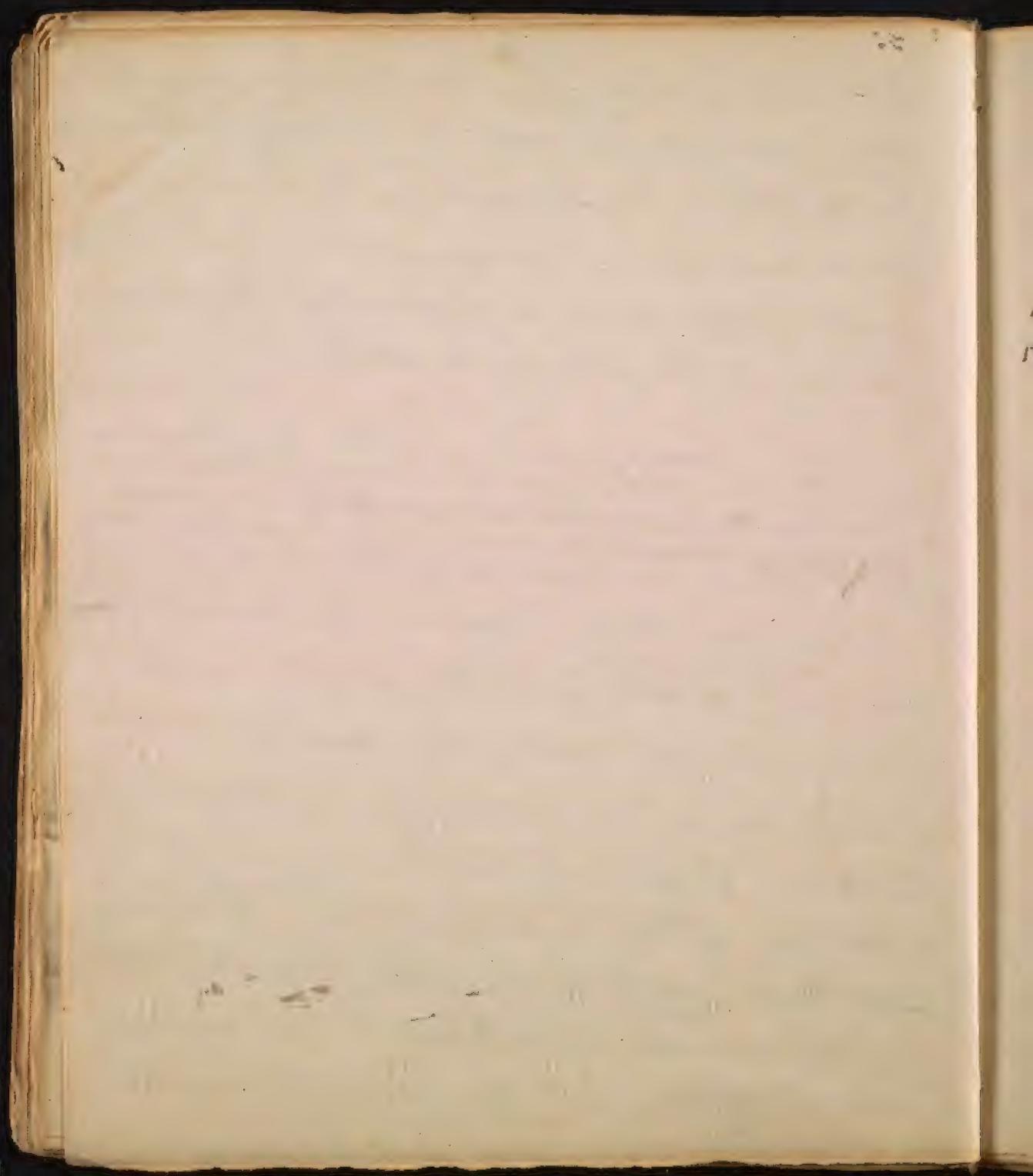


upon the board, upon which her corpse
was placed. ^{in this city} Physicians ~~should~~ ^{would} be ~~advised~~ ^{to}
imitate this practice during the prevalence
of the yellow fever in the year 1793
of several epidemics. I have done so and
I think with evident advantage. ~~all the~~
patients whom ^{he} I visited after the death
of Dr. Hutchinson, ~~instituted~~ ^{instituted} in-
quired with great solicitude how he was.
He constantly answered them that he
"was very low", but that ^{he} had no doubt
"he would get up again" - meaning that
he was low in his grave, but that he
would rise at the general resurrection.
These cautions should not prevent our
informing our patients or their friends
of their danger in a delicate way. We
owe this to their temporal as well as to their



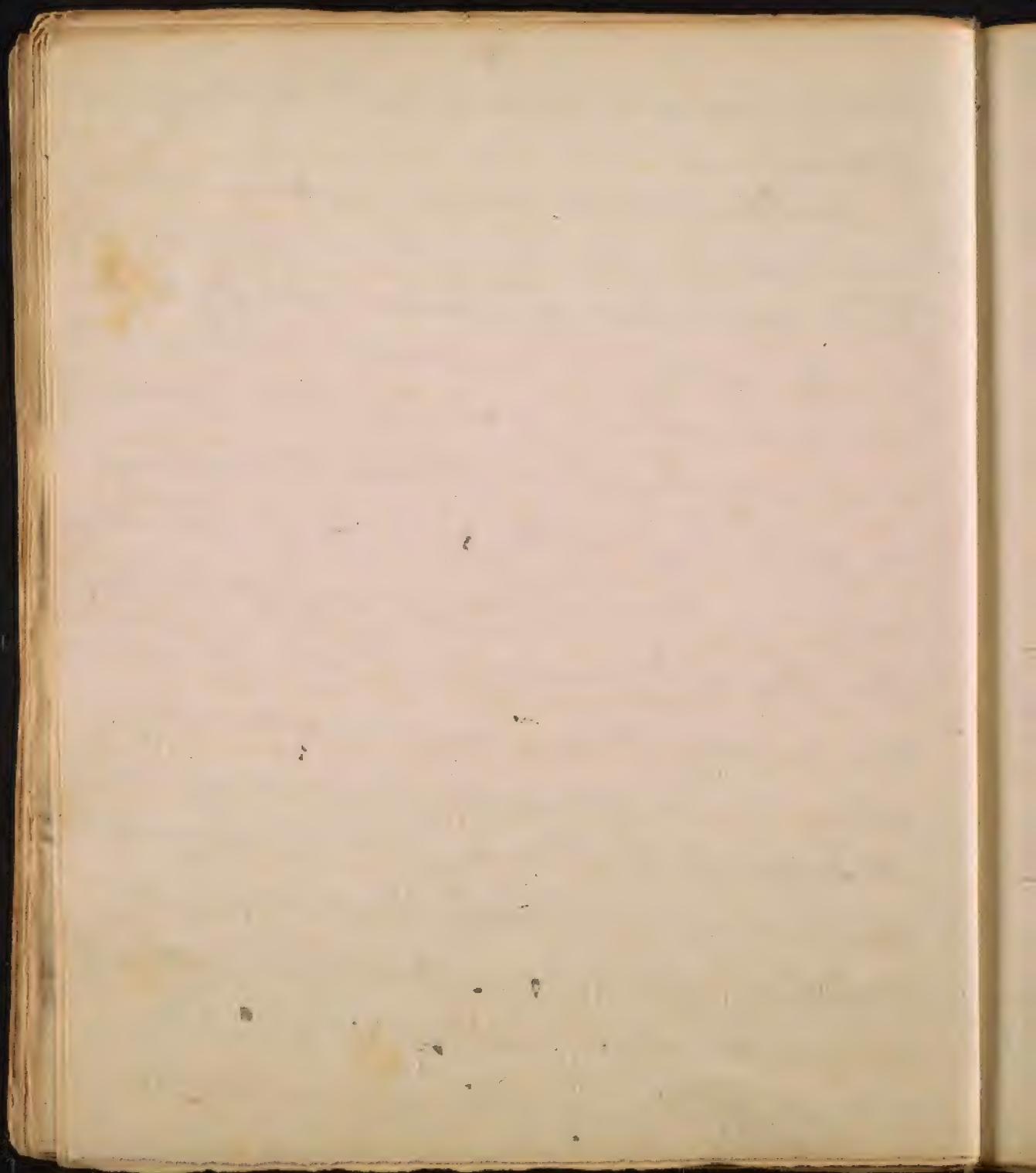
clerical interests, and it will be unjust, and
over cruel to conceal it from them. Recollect
here - that the suggestion to make a will
or to send for a Clergyman should never
come directly from a physician, but always
from the friends of the sick.

We come next in order to mention
stimulants that are derived from aliment.
~~The stimulants of Abissoabut are vegetable~~
~~vegetable & vegetable forms are Sago, paranda~~
~~Chinamal, & the particles of which are taken~~
from the Mallosp - Tapioca - arrow root, &
& Indian corn,
External foods - and Rice gruel - are to be
baked apples and pears - Rice ~~peas~~ in all the
forms in which it is usually cooked -
Custards - Bread and milk - mush made
of Indian or Rye meal & milk - ^{a bath made} potatoes
and three parts onions one part with
a little wheat bread boiled in it, and
catered. all these articles of diet should be



watered cordial with wine, & savoury with
spices.

The stimulants which are derived from
animal substances are broths of all kinds,
bypox - ^{cheese,} soft boiled eggs, ~~ysters~~ - with flour - do-
- with poultry boiled, or roasted according to the
taste of the patient, or the state of the typhus,
and lastly by stabs & ham. They should
be given in the order in which they have
been mentioned. I am aware that that
this class of stimulants is not a popular
one among those physicians who still
adhere to the putrefactive doctrines of the
old school in medicine, but be assured
they are not only safe, but extremely
useful. I have prescribed them all over
& over in the low state of typhus fever
and with the happiest effects. They do



service in three ways. 1 by the pleasure they
bring impart to the sense of taste and the
gratification they afford to the ~~weak~~ patient
who generally longs for animal food about
the 14th or 15th day of the fever. I have sus-
pected the appetite for animal food is
overakened about that time in consequence
all but ^{of the} ^{so completely absorbed as to} ~~the~~ ^{the} ^{animal} ^{being} ^{unable to supply}
any more aliment to the system. 2 ani-
mal food acts by the ^{new} stimulus it affords
thru the medium of the stomach to the
whole system & to furnish ^{a more} ~~material~~
for the copious materials for the renew-
al of the blood, and thus by repetition, to
produce a general action upon the
blood vessels, and through them upon
every part of the body.

In the exhibition of diet whether

✓ upon the subject of all the following remedies that have been mentioned, you must not forget the rules given for their exhibition in our Thera-peuticks, particularly the necessity of increasing or diminishing their doses &c giving them in succession & rotation.

W 1st: That in a dry form. Bottles filled with hot water, and bags filled with hot salt - or oats, or sand should be applied ^{near} to the trunk and extremities of the body, & with frictions to the whole body with a cloth ~~of straw~~ ^{not} ~~of straw~~ ^{of} a flax brush or a dry hand. These have been highly recommended by Allioni an Italian Physician. ^{See} what was said formerly of their action upon muscular fibres & secretory vessels, there is reason to believe

Vegetable or Animal, whatsoever two things
Should be attended to i' er to suffer the
Appetite to regulate it. It is often necessary
When it is not desired, and more of it is
often called for than the Stomach in its
debilitated State can digest, or the power
of Sanguification convert into nutr-
ishment; and 2^o it should be given,
only at the usual hours of eating in health,
but half a dozen times a Day & some-
times every hour of the Day bright.

✓ The external Stimulants proper in
the low states of fever come next under
our consideration.

These should be [✓] 1^o a strong
solution of Salt and Water, - ^{3^o} a decoction
of bitter and aromatic herbs in vinegar &
water, with some Spirit in it - hot Spirits,
or Ammonia in Solution, alone, or

= They might be employed with great ad-
vantage in the low state of fever. Pinching
the skin and flesh have used for the same purpose.
In 3 Claps of external stimulants are -
turn back

~~With these external stimulants
should be joined stimulants injections.
These should be Bals, Wine, Laudanum,
spirit Spirits both in large Quantities.~~

Balized by Spirits.

in the form of the volatile soap limered, and the spirit of turpentine. They should be applied to the temples, ⁱⁿ the armpits, to the stomach and bowels, particularly to the navel, and to the lower limbs. That adds much to their efficacy. The volatile stimulants should be confined by mean of flannels. Mortifications should be applied chiefly to the lower extremities. They should be ^{and continued at least one hour to be useful.} extended to the knees; I have seen the most ^{cries have been} baneful effects of this remedy ^{were to} performed by wrapping the whole body in ^{Bandage} It is common to apply blisters in those states of fever. But the system is generally below their action. Mortifications often follow them when they are applied to the lower extremities, for which reason they should be applied only to the head &

24

trunk of the body where they are sometimes
useful in removing Delirium from the
former, and pain and difficulty of breath-
ing from the latter place.

5 Cataplasmas to the soles of the feet are
often useful in this state of fever. There is a
soote flour & vinegar, or salt & vinegar mix-
ed with flour - Afterwards apply Onions
- then Garlic bruised and stitched up in a
linnen bag in the manner recommended
by Dr. Sydenham, and finally mustard alone
or mixed with an equal quantity, or
more of Wheat or Rye flour according to cir-
cumstances. The mustard cataplasmas
may be made to extend to the legs up to
the knees. They may likewise be applied
to the wrists and arms.



6 Boiling water is a powerful stimulant when we wish to excite a sudden effusion. Like blisters it should be applied only to parts of the body near to the head or heart, lest a mortification should follow the inflammation and pain excited by it.

7 Caustics & Scorifications have sometimes produced great effects in typhus fever. I think I once saved the life of a Gentleman in the typhus state of ^{an Arthritic fever} foot by a caustic applied to his neck after all the common external & internal stimulants have been used to no purpose. In one of the worst plagues that is upon record which prevailed in England in the year 1560 in which bleeding was uniformly followed by death, ^{large doses} soats ^{soats} made by the actual Country ap-
plied to



the legs, thighs and arms were found to be extremely useful. They were equally so in the plagues which prevailed in different parts of Europe in the years 1567, & 1568 in each of which bleeding was found to be useful. In Alexandria & Cairo in Egypt the plague of 1580 yielded only to sacrifice. - They were made by first washing, & rubbing the legs in warm water, - then whipping them in order to awaken their sensibility. Afterwards a string was tied tight below the knee, so as to produce an obstruction of the return of the blood. From 20 to 30 longitudinal incisions were then made in the legs, and the blood invited to distil gradually from them by placing them in warm water. From the effects of absences, and



accidental losses in malignant fevers I am
disposed to think highly of cautery in
the low states of fevers; and from the advan-
-tages which I can attend ^{for} I derive advantages
from the process which carries on, on
the 5th day of the yellow fever in 1793 I
cannot ~~but~~ ^{help} approving ~~very~~ ^{first} stimulating & afterwards
Egyptian mode of ^{dis}letting from the
lower extremities. As I spoke formerly
of the advantages of the loss of very small
~~Quantity~~ of blood, when discharged in a
very slow or gradual manner. A few
ounces leaked ^{Drop by drop} out, as were from the blood
vessels, have often saved life in fevers which
were forbid the loss of half that quantity
by opening a vein.

& light is a pleasant & powerful stimulant
and should be employed in all cases of feeble
action in the blood vessels. The degrees of it

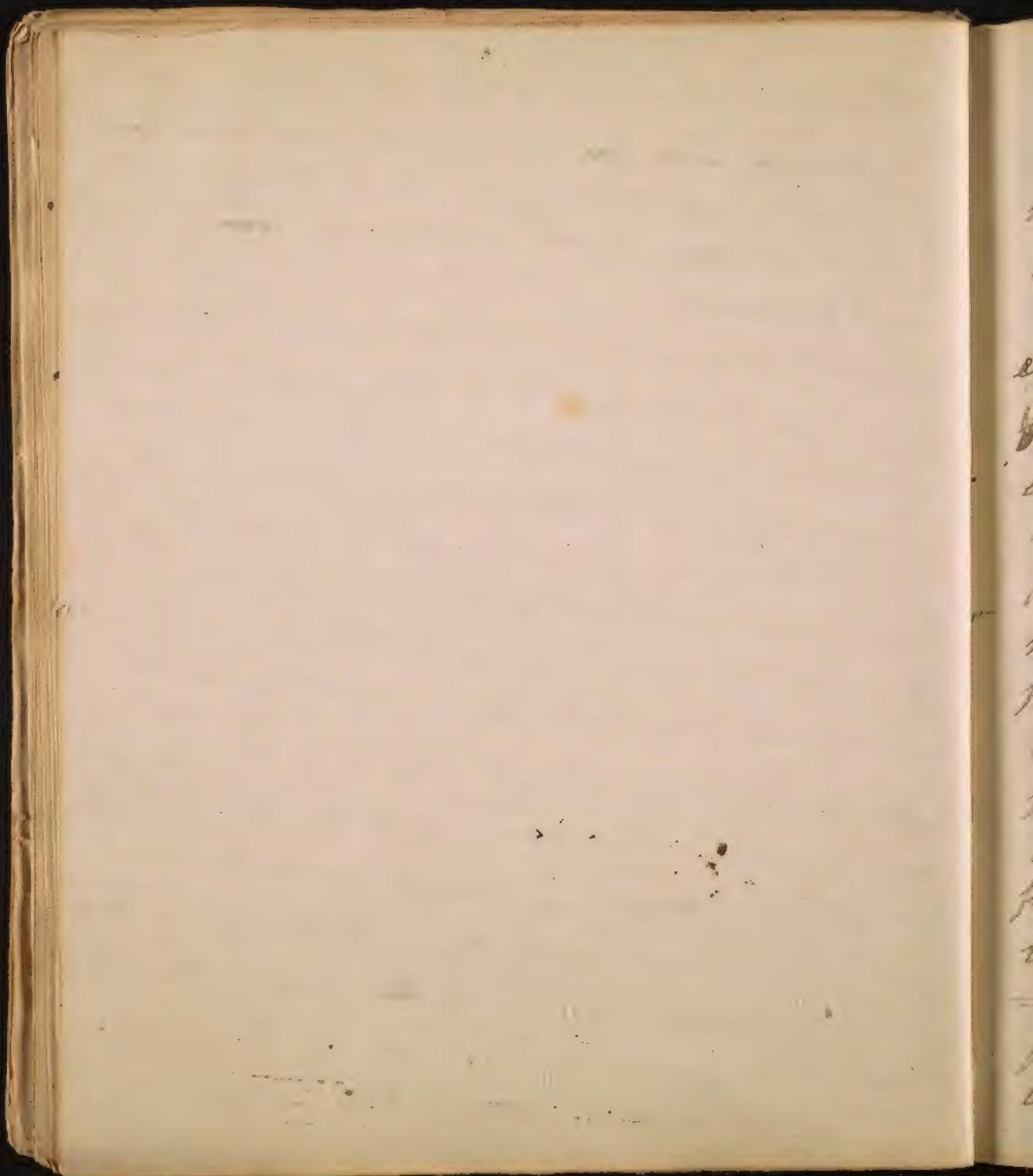


Should be regulated in a sick room with the
same care as the temperature of the air.
Sound acts with great force upon the body
this is the medium of the sense. In our lectures
upon animal life I took notice of its in-
fluence upon the system as a stimulant.
Were we to reason from analogy we could
not help believing in the efficacy of this
remedy. Soldiers march quicker & further
without fatigue from the influence of
martial music than they do without it.
Labourers are ^{and then} inhibited by a rustic song,
Horses are invigorated ^{by it.} in the plough, by also
by the sound of bells suspended to their ~~horses~~
in a team. But we have facts as well as
analogy in favor of sound in the languid
state of animal life in fevers. Dr. D'alembert
tells us he once saw a low fever attended with
delirium suddenly cured by the firing of the
cannon of a ship of war at Cayenne Dr.

~~✓ TO The sense of smelling thought by ap-
-peared by stimulants as well as the sense of
-sight, feeling and hearing, by means of spirit
- Other ^{smell} and other substances capable of
- acting upon the nose. In the Spotted fever
of Connecticut in 1809, great advantages
were derived from thrusting a feather up
the nose, dipped in ^{Nov.} ~~200~~ 1st lot of Harts-
-cross.]~~

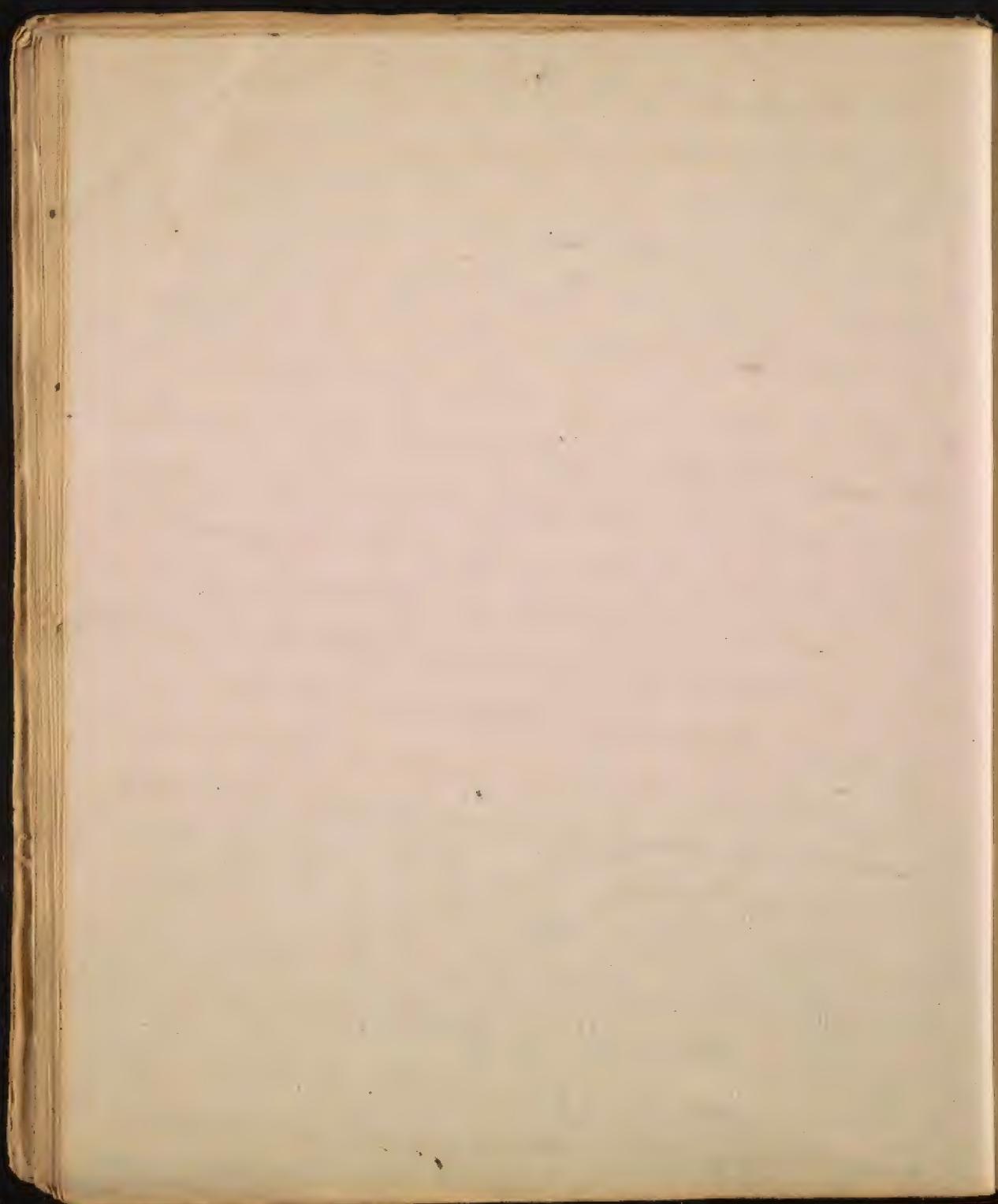
Physick informed me that he had once seen
 a woman ~~die~~ ^{dead from} departing life apparently ~~die~~ ^{extract an}
 a fever agitated by the loud scream of a
 friend ~~who~~ at the instant of ~~her~~ ^{the} suppo-
 sed extinction of her life. — A Captain
 Woodward of Boston who was lately a prisoner
 among the Mahrays in India says the natives
 make it a practice to beat a drum at the
 doors of persons ill with fevers. These savages
 prescribe only for the name of the disease,
 but I have no doubt their noisy remedy
 succeeds in those cases of their fevers in
 which stimulants are indicated. #

10. The last stimulating remedy that I shall
 mention in low fevers is the Affusion of
hot water. ~~From~~ I cannot recommend it
 from my own experience, but from the
 former usings upon ^{its} the Mates Operandi
 I do and from the testimonies of De Pomic
 and Dr Jackson in ^{its} fever, I have no

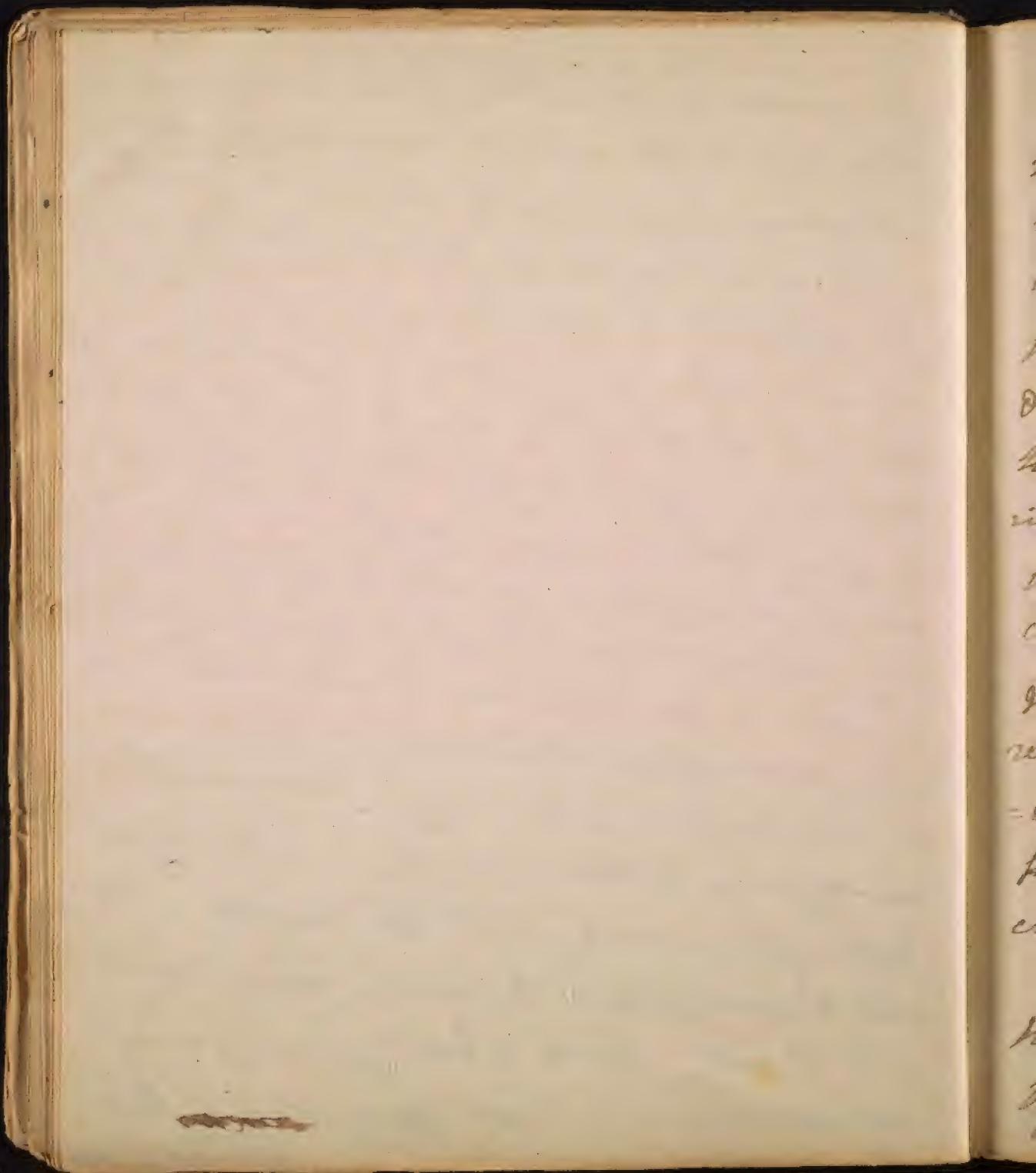


90

doubt of its safety & efficacy, provided it be used before the system has descended below the resting point. The impulse or stimulus derived from the ~~the~~ descent of the water from its usual height upon the body, ensures to a certain degree this reaction, & gives Affusion a great advantage over Abstain what we called Abstion which from being applied without an accompaniment of stimulus produces only sedative effects, and thus adds to the weakness of the system. In favor of the stimulus imparted to the water by Affusion Dr Jackson tells us that Soldiers feel less fatigue when exposed to the rain than when ~~they march in dry weather.~~ from its ^{is stimulating} impression upon their bodies than when they march in dry weather. [Even plants we know thrive more from rain than from dew, or water applied to their roots, and from the same cause. This the impetuosity of wind we said formerly]

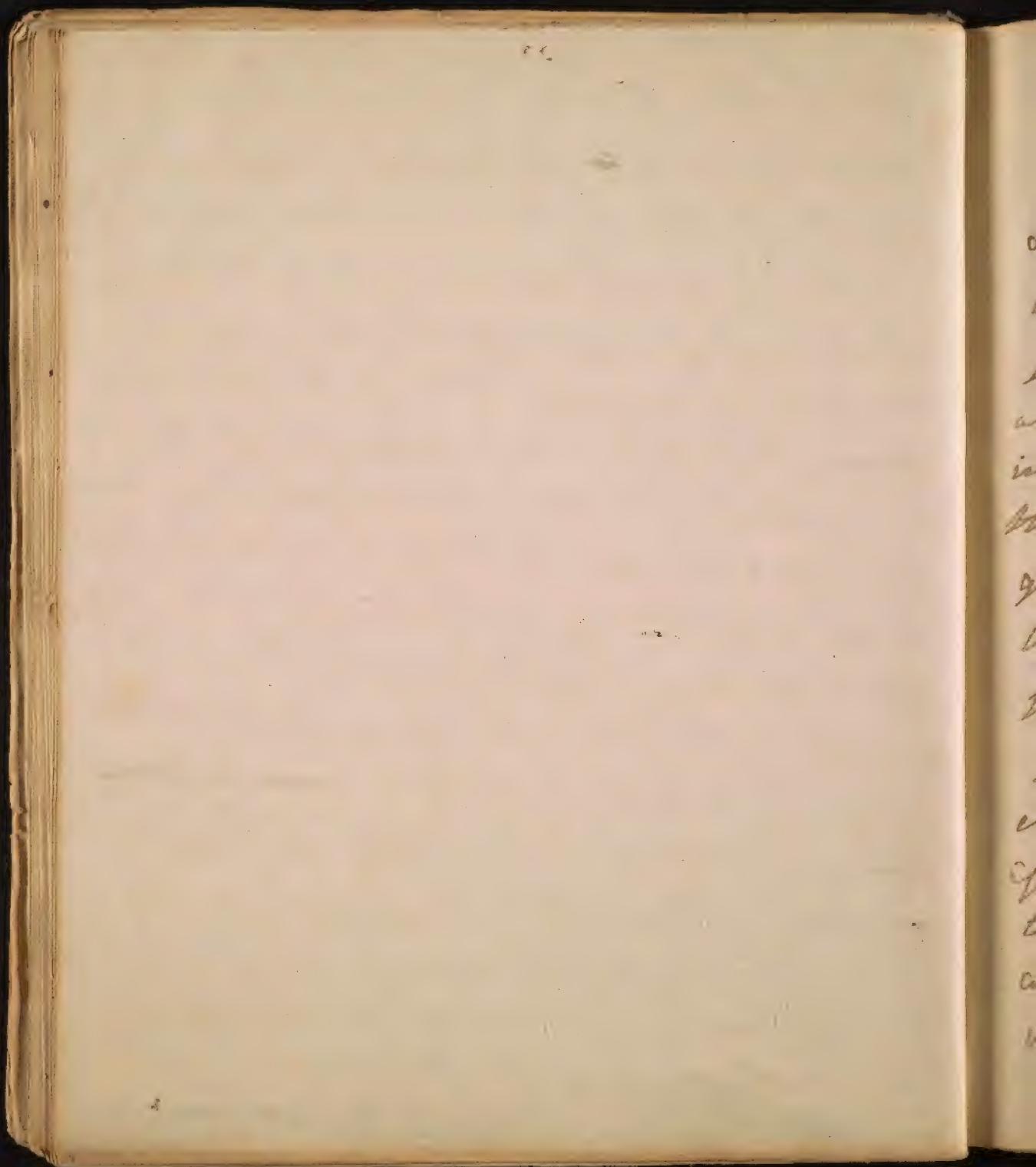


To ensure the ³¹ salutary effects of the
To render the Affusion of cold water upon
the body ~~safe~~ ^{in its salutary effects} Dr
Jackson very properly advises the applica-
tion of warm water - Spirit of turpentine,
Camphorated Spirit - lime juice - or a solu-
tion of nitre in Vinegar to the skin in
order to awaken in it a susceptibility to
the action of the water. He advises further
to give cordial Drunks, particularly wine
at the same time in order to assist the
reaction of the system, or to give the fluids
a centrifugal direction. Tepid water should
be prepared for the purpose of affusion
in the low state of fever. - There can be but
one objection to this remedy, and that the
difficulty of applying it, for that it will
not be safe to take the patient ^{out} of his bed
and it will require a greater number of
Attendants, and a larger apparatus of beds



and finer than is to be met with in most families. In public hospitals it might be used with more advantage, & in private families provided large & soft skins were placed under the patients to defend the beds upon which they lie, for no water should ^{no water should} be suffered to remain in contact with their bodies. After they have been exposed to its affusion. It should be carefully wiped off with a dry cloth. The gentle friction with the cloth aids the action of the system. The permanent application of the water to the body from its ^{first} ~~first~~ ^{state} would produce edative effects, & thus increase the disease.

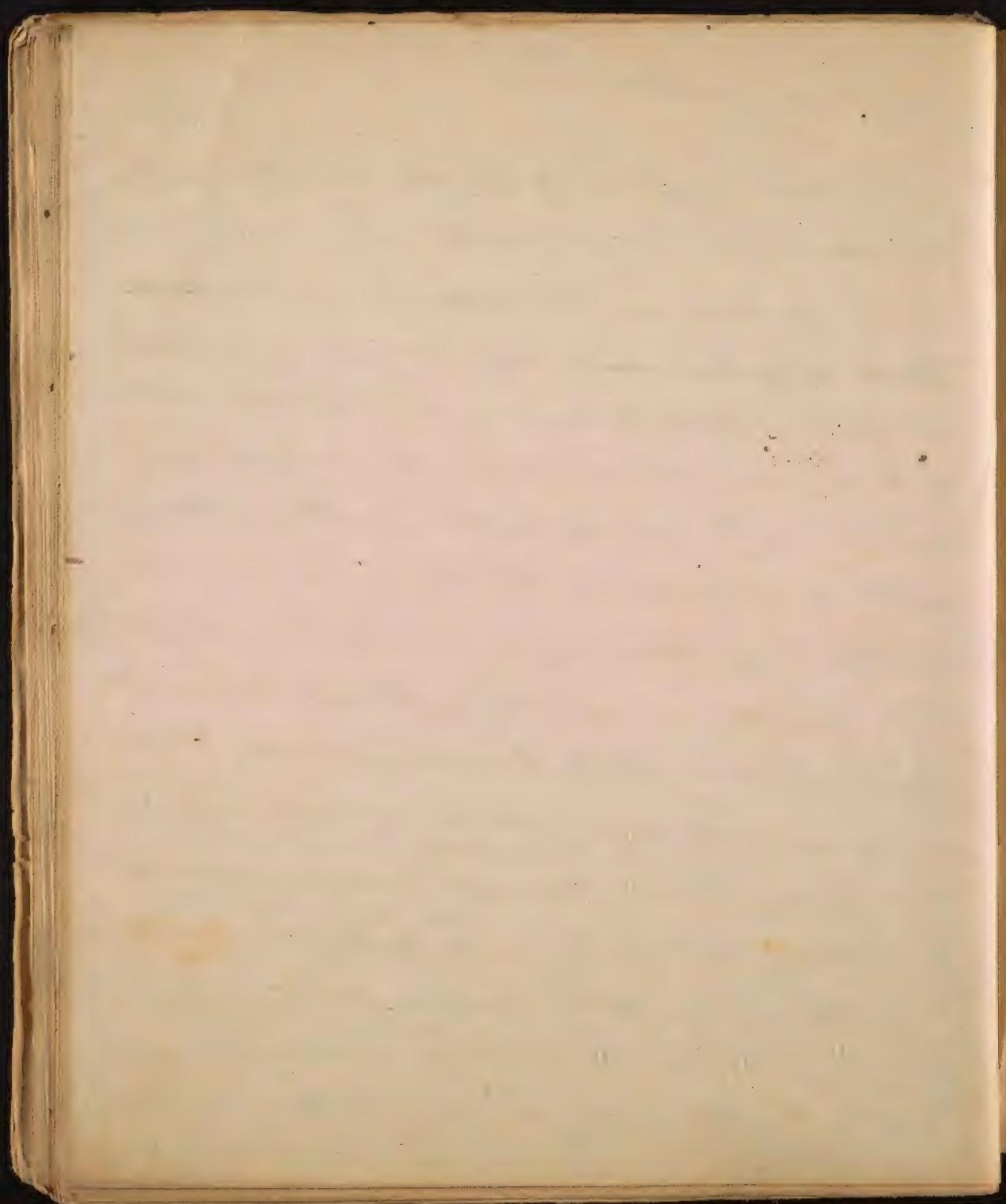
Having enumerated the remedies for the low states of fever I shall now add a few cautions ^{connected with their treatment} which could not be brought in under any of the former heads



of our remedies.

33

I Beware of forcing Sweats in these fevers. They are a depleting remedy, and as improper as bloodletting in the feeble state of system, and reduced state of the fluids and feeble state of the system which take place in these fevers. Even when they are spontaneous, they generally precede death, for they arise from great and universal debility from Action & Abstraction. Morgagni describes a malignant fever in Italy in which patients died with profuse Sweats while their physicians were encouraging their friends to expect a happy issue from them; ^{Recollect the testimony which} Sir John Pringle bears ⁱⁿ the testimony against them, and relates ^{in the history of the} case of a mate in one of the hospitals in which they were tried without effect on ^{the 14th of May} ~~about the 14th~~ days of his fever. Sir John remarks very justly



or Softness 34

that a moisture upon the skin in protracted
fever of the typhus grade is salutary. I have
witnessed this often, and seldom without
ending in a recovery.

2 Beware of giving purges in the low states
of fever. One stool a day and that obtained by
means of a Glycerin will be sufficient in most
cases. ^{But} Where the weakness is extreme, ^{no} a
disadvantage will arise from the bowels being
constricted two or three days, - on the con-
trary an advantage, for the stimulus of the
faeces and the distension of the lower bowels,
from their accumulation, ~~adds~~ to add to the
efficacy of our stimulating remedies. ^{udden}
I believe has often followed a
Death ~~occurred in several instances of~~ ^{udden}
copious stools in this early state of the typhus.
I except from this caution the typhus
states of fever whether emetic or gravious
when they occur in the afternoon, and

